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William Mitchell College of Law

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William Mitchell | WILLIAM MITCHELL COLLEGE OF LAW

OPINION

Volume 12

St. Paul, Minnesota, October, 1969

No. 1



Warren E. Burger posed in judicial robes shortly before he was sworn in as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Burger Era Begins

By Roger A. Christianson

Seldom in American history has a man been given the opportunity to affect the lives of all his countrymen and those of future generations. The power of the Supreme Court, good or evil, can scarcely be underestimated. If it cannot shape the destiny of our country, it unquestionably can exert an enormous influence in that direction.

Thus, it was with great pride that William Mitchell College of Law greeted the nomination and installation of Warren E. Burger as 15th Chief Justice of the United States.

The nomination not only represented the additional contribution of the state of Minnesota to a position of national leadership, but also was a great victory for the night law student. There never before has been a night law student present on the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice Burger's appointment bears special significance in a period of important social and economic change. The new Chief Justice when appearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee refrained from espousing any fixed doctrines and since his appointment has carefully avoided obvious attempts by national writers to label his political philosophy. His efforts are most appreciated in avoiding any erosion in the politics of hope and individual rights. Those who attempt to label Burger at this point are making a great mistake based on the views of those that know him best.

Born in St. Paul in 1907 Justice Burger lived his early life on that city's east side where he attended public high school while carrying newspapers and working at various other part-time jobs. Following his graduation from high school he attended the University of Minnesota for two years and then entered night law school at what was known as the St. Paul College of Law. As do most evening law school students, he worked during the day while attending classes at night.

Justice Burger was an outstanding law student and was graduated in

1931 with the LL.B. magna cum laude. Immediately upon graduation he became associated with the law firm of Boyesen, Otis and Faricy. Justice Burger eventually became a partner in that firm which was later to become known as Faricy, Burger, Moore and Costello. He practiced law in St. Paul until 1953 when he was named an Assistant Attorney General of the United States. During his two years with the Attorney General's office he distinguished himself as chief of that office's civil division.

Soon after his graduation from law school Justice Burger joined his law partner, James C. Otis, as a member of his alma mater's part-time faculty. He taught courses in contracts and trusts and later became a member of the law school corporation. He continued to teach and to serve as a corporation member until leaving for Washington upon his appointment as Assistant Attorney General.

During his years of practice and teaching in St. Paul, Justice Burger was active in Bar Association work and civic affairs. Years later he was to give this advice to his law school's graduating seniors:

"It makes little difference which political party you decide best expresses your point of view. A political party is merely a tool, a means to an end. But identify yourself with one of them. Never be afraid of any local, state or national area — never, never be afraid to take sides no matter how controversial the occasion or the problem may be."

In 1955 and again in 1964 Justice Burger delivered commencement addresses at his alma mater. He has continued to take an active interest in his law school and is numbered among its most generous and loyal supporters. In 1964 William Mitchell College of Law bestowed upon Justice Burger the highest honor it can give: it conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The citation, prepared by one of Justice Burger's oldest friends, Harry A. Blackmun, Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the

Eighth Circuit and a member of the school's Board of Trustees, read in part:

"He has stood for integrity in profession, for vigor in advocacy, for responsibility in government, for progressive change, and for the recognition and the resolution of human problems."

In 1955 as Justice Burger was about to leave his position with the Attorney General's office and return to the practice of law in Minnesota he was nominated by President Eisenhower to fill a vacancy on the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Since that date he has served as a distinguished member of that Court which deals with so much controversial and difficult litigation.

Throughout his career the new Chief Justice has been interested in legal education and in the improvement of the profession. His article, *A Sick Profession*, 27 Fed. Bar J. 228 (1967), attests to his interest in the training of the trial bar and his concern for its prestige. He has given generously of his time to Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity's Inns of Court program, a program designed to produce interest and competence in advocacy among law students. He served as chairman of one of the subcommittees of the American Bar Association's Committee on Minimum Standards of Criminal Justice and, when Judge J. Edward Lumbard stepped down as chairman of the entire committee Justice Burger succeeded him.

His associates in the local bar remember him as a fair yet vigorous advocate and he enjoys their highest esteem and respect. There has been and will continue to be great speculation over the course that the court may take under his guidance; as to this, only time will tell. However, those who know Justice Burger are confident that his leadership will be firm and that his decisions will be sound and these virtues are of the utmost importance in these difficult times.

SBA Election Results

At the first summer meeting of the WM Board of Governors, Steve Wheeler, Senior, was elected as the President of the Student Bar Association. Serving with him on the Executive Committee will be Roger Christianson, Vice-President, Dick Kavaney, Secretary, and Jim Lawton, Secretary.

As a result of the class elections held last spring the composition of the Board of Governors is as follows: Second Year — Bruce Armstrong, Jim Lawton, Ken Schivone, and John Colosimo; Third Year — Bruce Olander, Dave Watson, Ron Johnson, and Dick Kavaney; Fourth Year — Steve Wheeler, Roger Christianson, Don Day, and Ben Brunsbold. The Board will be further enlarged after the First Year elections in October.

Over the summer months the SBA Board of Governors held several meetings to map out plans for this year and to work on certain projects. This column is intended to communicate actions taken by the Board and projects contemplated for later this year.

Publishing of Opinion

The major task undertaken by the SBA this summer was the putting together of the first OPINION in over a year. Much of the work was done by members of the Board, but a great deal of effort was contributed by other interested students. The next edition of the paper is slated for late December and any assistance by interested students would be enthusiastically accepted. The deadline for copy will be November 10.

We wish to announce that the annual bus trip to the Stillwater Prison (complete with free beer) will be held in the fall instead of the spring. Arrangements are presently being worked out by Ken Schivone and the exact dates and times will be publicized shortly.

Negotiations are now underway with the North Star Insurance Agency for their publication of the WM Student Directory. As contemplated the directory will contain both home and business telephone numbers unless a student expresses a desire to keep his business number private.

The Dean's suggestion that WM students again participate in the active committees of the Minnesota State Bar Association has been warmly received by the Board. A questionnaire will be dispersed shortly in an effort to gauge potential student participation. At that time a list of committees on which students may serve will be provided. In lieu of no action by the administration and the Board of Trustees the SBA has decided to attempt a pilot Graduate Placement Service for this year's seniors. A questionnaire will be distributed so that prospective employers can be contacted and invited to interview at the law school on off nights. The hope is that we will be able to demonstrate that such a service can and should be provided by the College itself rather than by the students.

Last spring a proposal was made to the Trustees for a professional person to be hired to serve as an Alumni Association director and Graduate Placement Service Coordinator. A response by the Board commended the suggestion but stated that funds were not available at this time for such an undertaking.

This year students will be informed about where their \$2 SBA fee goes. The Treasurer is in the process of compiling a Budget to be made public.

How many students would like the opportunity to ride along in a squad car of the Minneapolis or St. Paul police departments? If a substantial number respond favorably there is a good chance that a program will be worked out for this Fall.

The coffee hours inaugurated last year by the SBA will be continued this year. Free coffee and rolls will be available on several nights after class throughout the first semester.



Pictured reviewing the program for the coming year are (right to left) Steve Wheeler president; and Roger Christianson, vice president.

(Continued on page 2)

William Mitchell Opinion

Editors Roger Christianson, Steven Wheeler, George Frisch

Contributors:
Emily Brennegen, Don Dahlin, Russell Headley, Jerry Holmay, Mary Ann Monroe, Walter Nelson, Gerald Randall, Robert Suk, James Sutherland, Steve Szarke, Peter Taurinskas, and Dave Watson.

The William Mitchell Opinion is published by the college's Student Bar Association.

October, 1969 Volume 12 No. 1

The Public Defender

One of my colleagues clerking in Hennepin County District Court was shocked the other day when a defendant appeared before that court on a felony case at which time a public defender was appointed for the man as a matter of right after the defendant testified that he was without funds. The following week that same defendant appeared in court with one of the best criminal attorneys in the area to represent him. It is common knowledge that except in a few unusual cases, a private criminal attorney appearing on a felony matter does not do so unless he has received his fee in advance. This practice is standard procedure.

It is very apparent to the writer that in such a case, serious questions are present as to the particular sudden source of income and that the reputation of the legal profession is directly involved.

The legal profession can ill afford the knowledgeable abuse that it is likely to suffer under such circumstances, and if necessary, procedures should be installed to insure that a potential felon is not encouraged to "pull a job" in order to beat a previous charge.

The problems in attempting to avoid such a situation are very difficult but require immediate study. It is hoped that the Bar Association will consider the matter and attempt to discourage such conduct.

R.C.

Our Oldest Enrollee

Antiquarian is the oldest and one of the most revered and esteemed enrollees of William Mitchell, being of the age of 102 years, with a mangy white beard, a complexion the color of a legal pad, and eyes a watery blue like the official edition of the U.C.C. Precisely how long he has attended law school is not known, and reliable authorities are in clear and apparently irreconcilable conflict on the issue of whether he first attended the St. Paul or Minneapolis predecessor of our alma mater. Antiquarian himself can shed no light on the resolution of this sometimes heatedly debated issue because his brain has been so often abused by long hours in the library cramming for finals, that he believes no fact until it has been proven by at least a fair preponderance of evidence from competent witnesses, and therefore he refuses to engage in speculation or conjecture. All that is definitely known of him has been carefully pieced together from various rumors which tend to indicate that he has been married either two or three times to women, and that either his first or third wife ran off with a window shade repairman while Antiquarian was working on his appellate brief. As is apparent from his contributions to the *Opinion*, Antiquarian's primary interest is in what has been generously called original legal scholarship, although some have suggested that his principal motive for perennially remaining a student is to avoid repayment of the enormous debt he has accumulated by annually taking out a student loan.

G. F.

Some Extra Money?

For some time, the students of William Mitchell have been passing up a golden opportunity to earn a few extra dollars. It has been recently learned that in the past six years some \$1,750 has been available to enterprising individuals but was not claimed. Each year the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers makes available two cash awards to students from this school who write the two best papers on any phase of Copyright Law. These awards are given in the Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition. In those six years only two papers have been entered. One year the paper submitted was so good that it was awarded first prize of \$250. This paper also received national recognition and was published. A few years later, another paper was submitted, but because it was not of top caliber it received only a second prize award of \$100. The deadline for next year's entries is August 1, 1970. Watch the bulletin boards or read the *Bulletin*—it could be profitable. We hope that this year's winners don't capture their prizes merely by default.

S. W.

SBA Election Results

(Continued from page 1)

Guest Speakers Sought

An attempt will be made to bring both prominent and controversial speakers to the college, especially in the fall. Suggested have been Governor Harold LeVander, Matt Eubanks, Hubert Humphrey, and several others. Anyone with special contacts with a speaker fitting into this category and who would like to help should contact Roger Christianson.

It is the intention of the SBA Board of Governors to keep a constant stream of information flowing to the students in their sections concerning

the events of consequence throughout the year. Feel free to communicate your gripes to your representatives and demand that he report back to you periodically. There is no place for a SBA unless it serves the students. All Board of Governors meetings are open to any student. A vigorous attempt will be made to let everyone know when these meetings will take place. All minutes are posted on the bulletin boards. Messages to the Board of Governors can be given to the individual representatives or left in the main office. We are all looking forward to a rewarding year.

Steven Wheeler



"If I had stolen the \$50,000 would I be using a court appointed lawyer?"

Dean's Column

Because the year's first issue of a newspaper such as this is most avidly read by first-year students, it seems appropriate to direct a few comments to them.

You who are entering law school for the first time this year may have some vague idea about the type of material that you will be asked to study or you may know absolutely nothing about it; you may have been told by friends or relatives who have attended law school about the rigors of the program or you may be blissfully unaware of the magnitude of the project which you are about to undertake. In either case you will not be able to appreciate fully the problems facing a law student and more particularly an evening law student until you have been in law school for a full year. Next year at this time those of you who survive will be the battle-scarred veterans with the knowing smiles who stand near the coffee machine spreading rumors about the mortality rate of last year's first year class.

During this first year, however, you will receive more than enough advice. It will come from upper classmen, friends, relatives, other lawyers and casual acquaintances who discover that you are attending law school. You will be told by your employer that you must put work first; you will be told by your wife that you must put your family first; you will be told by your instructors that you must put law school first. Nevertheless at the risk of being disbelieved at worst and ignored at best, I shall add my advice to the bubbling cauldron.

One of the things that you will discover early in your law school career is that, notwithstanding the advice which is given you and the good people who try to "help" you, you are here on your own. The evening law school program is one which can be successfully completed only by a student who is willing to take responsibility for his own actions and to solve his own problems. No one (not even the distributor of canned briefs) can brief your cases for you; no one can read your material for you; no one can recite in class for you; no one can write your examinations for you. The success or failure which you meet in your first year in law school depends entirely on you.

This means that it takes a hardier and stronger than average individual to succeed in evening law school. The evening law student usually works at a full-time job outside of law school while trying to be a good husband and father for his family. Either of these tasks is enough to tax the patience, strength and in-

genuity of an average man and adding the work, time and expense of law school to that burden makes the load almost impossible to bear. Nevertheless, the successful law student is like the bumblebee, who, it is said, is physically incapable of flying. The bumblebee, not knowing this, flies anyway. The evening law student, not realizing that his task is impossible, accomplishes it anyway.

This picture is not meant to be so dark as to indicate that no help is available. All first-year students should by now be aware of the scholarship and loan funds which are available to ease financial burdens. They should also be aware that not only their assigned advisor but each member of the faculty and administration stands willing to help in any way that he can to solve the problems that beset the first year law student.

Don't be afraid to discuss problems. Some questions cannot be answered but every faculty member is willing to lend a sympathetic ear and give advice if it is possible to do so to the perplexed first-year student. It is most important that you ask for help or advice before a problem gets out of hand and becomes so overwhelming as to cause (a) mid-year withdrawal or (b) academic disaster. Sometimes these things happen even though we try to prevent them but if the student will give us a chance we can often help solve a problem before it becomes a truly serious one.

We welcome all of you and wish the best for you. You have undertaken an awesome task but one which can be accomplished. If there is any way in which we can be of help to you, please ask.

Douglas R. Heidenreich

HUMOR

There is absolutely no credibility to the charge that President Nixon's choice of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth to succeed Abe Fortas is in fulfillment of a campaign promise made to Senator Strom Thurmond. Who ever heard of a politician keeping his campaign promise?

The William Mitchell College of Law has more of its graduates on the Supreme Court than does the University of Minnesota and as many as Harvard. Anyone care to argue over bar exam results?

William Mitchell to Enter National Moot Court Competition

Wm. Mitchell for the fourth consecutive year will participate in National Moot Court Competition. The inter-law school appellate moot court competition is sponsored each year by the Young Lawyers Committee of the Association of the bar of the City of New York.

The National Competition consists of two rounds of arguments — the regionals and the finals. For the primary round the United States is divided into sixteen regions with competition being held in November for the law schools located in each region. Qualifiers from the regional rounds are eligible to enter the final rounds in December.

Participating law schools enter at least one team, each consisting of two or three members. Additional teams may be entered if unanimously agreed upon by other participating law schools in the region. Wm. Mitchell will enter two teams which will argue opposite sides. Because there is a possibility that the same team may be selected to argue the opposite side during the final rounds, the members are required to master both sides of the problem.

Student Participants

Students of Wm. Mitchell chosen to participate are Dorris Huspeni, Earl Gray, Tom Berberman, and Russ Headley. Guidelines used by the faculty committee to select the representatives were the ability to speak well and the ability to write well, which would reflect high level achievement in legal writing courses. Although class rank was not a primary consideration, students well-rounded in legal writing and speaking tend to rank high among their classmates.

The problem to be argued in the competition involves a group of students attending a small private religious university. The group disagreed with required attendance for chapel service and with the school's passiveness toward the Vietnam War. Because of the methods used in showing their disagreement, this rebellious group was expelled from the university. Subsequently they brought a suit against the university and certain university officials for violating their basic rights under the First, Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments. The case was dismissed by the District Court and the judgment was affirmed by the U.S. Court of Appeals. The plaintiffs thereafter petitioned to the U.S. Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari which was granted. At this point the Moot Court Competition participants take over. The team must first submit a brief which is valued at one-third of the total score and then engage in argument for their side which constitutes the balance of the score. Judging is done by the lawyers and judges located in the immediate area where the competition is held.

An excellent definition of a judge was given by Malcolm Moos, U of M President, at the dinner for Chief Justice Burger: "A judge is only a law student who grades his own exam papers."

Chief Justice Burger is contemplating relinquishment of his board post at the Mayo Clinic. The Chief shouldn't pass up the job — he may need the money for tuition if he decides to audit a course of his alma mater.

The Bar results were quite favorable this year: Fabian's LaNasa's, and O'Gara's ended their fiscal year operating in the Black.



New Chief Justice Warren E. Burger also enjoys working around the home as depicted in this photograph. He is pictured transplanting tomatoes in his garden.



President Nixon is pictured outside the Supreme Court Building with Warren E. Burger (right), new Chief Justice of the United States, and the retiring Chief Justice, Earl Warren. They paused for photographers after a formal ceremony making Burger the 15th Chief Justice.



Warren E. Burger (center), Chief Justice of the United States, and Malcom Moos, president of the University of Minnesota, shared the platform with Governor Harold LeVander at "homecoming" ceremonies

for Burger. Moos was master of ceremonies for the dinner held last month to honor the new Chief Justice.

Law Review Contemplated

Several students soon will be invited to participate in expanding the William Mitchell *Commentator* into a law review. Previously, the *Commentator* contained only some of the leading case notes from

the third year legal writing class and was given limited circulation.

A student committee will seek articles from judges, lawyers, and law professors as well as students. If successful, these articles will be added to the usual case notes and the *Commentator* will be given wider circulation. The new committee will be responsible for editing the case notes and the articles besides publication and circulation.

While still "experimental," it is hoped that this will be the first step in creating a continuing law review. Subject matter of general interest to the practicing bar will be emphasized.

This proposal for expansion was developed by a student committee of James E. Sutherland, Allan Larson, George Frisch, Bruce Olander, John Bridell and Peter J. Taurinskis after investigating the opera-

tion of other law reviews and legal publications. The program is under the direction of Dean Heidenreich as an academic endeavor, rather than a student bar activity.

Sutherland, a senior, who has published articles in the *Criminal Law Bulletin* and the *Bench & Bar*, is chairman of the committee.

Students with ideas for articles of general interest are invited to contact the committee or the Dean.

Pad Officers Meet Chief Justice

Chief Justice of the United States, Warren Earl Burger and his family interrupted a busy schedule during their recent trip to the Twin Cities to meet with two officers of William Mitchell's Pierce Butler Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity. The interview was arranged by Pierce Butler Justice, Walt Nelson and Vice Justice, Frank Seifert, following a Reception and Community Recognition Dinner which they attended for the new Chief Justice, at the Saint Paul Hilton, Tuesday, August 19th.

The PAD delegation, with Charles Dale, University of Minnesota law student, joined the Chief Justice's motorcade at Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport and accompanied the Burgers to the plane which returned them to Washington, D.C.

Throughout his career, Chief Justice Burger has worked actively with all of the nations leading law fraternities and feels that they have made a significant contribution to the American system of legal education.

The Chief Justice's comments will be discussed at one of Pierce Butler's meetings early this fall.

Butler Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity has a big year planned with highlights including monthly luncheons and a proposed dinner dance.

The tremendous success of the April 23rd luncheon demonstrated student interest in such activities. It also offers the fraternity an opportunity to fulfill its professional obligation by providing speakers of experience and expertise in different areas of the law.

The dinner dance, presently scheduled for November, will be both a good time and a RARE opportunity for fraternity members to be with their wives. It was planned specifically with the ladies in mind and will give them an opportunity to meet their husbands' fellow law school students.

The guideline for P.A.D. activities is opportunity! Other chapters emphasize professional development; at William Mitchell the opportunity to meet fellow students, for its present value, but more importantly, for future professional relations, is a much greater need.

Recent Legislation

By George Frisch

COMPARATIVE NEGLIGENCE is now law in Minnesota. It applies to all actions, the trial of which is commenced after July 1, 1969. Included in 1969 enactment are provisions (1) restricting admissibility of evidence of settlement or payment, (2) preventing settlement or payment from constituting an admission of liability, and (3) crediting amount of settlement against any final judgment. Applies as well in Wrongful Death actions. — Minn. Laws 1969, Ch. 624. No refunds for bad judgment though.

BURGLARY is committed when one "... remains within a building without the consent of the person in lawful authority, with intent to commit a crime therein." (Query: if the intended crime is trespass? Also, has statute perhaps inadvertently pre-empted parts of trespass ordinances.) — Minn. Laws 1969, Ch. 140.

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK becomes effective June 1, 1970, and prohibits wage discrimination on basis of sex, provided no employer may lower wages of any employee in order to comply with Act. Violations entitle aggrieved employee to damages in amount of unpaid wages for one year past. Lawyer's boon — reasonable attorney's fee. (Whoever saw a successful attorney) — Minn. Laws 1969, ch. 143.

FRAUDULENT TELEPHONE CALLS in excess of \$100 within any six-month period and charged to false or non-existent telephone number or credit card constitute felony punishable by not more than 5 years or \$5,000, or both. It's a sin to telex-lie. — Minn. Laws 1969, Ch. 175.

BUSINESS CORPORATION DIRECTORS may make or alter bylaws to increase their own number, and fill newly created directorships by resolution. Takes two-thirds of Directors in office at time of increase to elect new Director. — Minn. Laws 1969, Ch. 181.

SNOWBIDS may be seized and sold by county sheriff. 30 day notice to registered owner required; and must be held 3 months before sale. — Minn. Laws 1969, Ch. 203. Cities or villages may enact complementary ordinances. — Minn. Laws 1969, Ch. 232.

HOMESTEAD ESTABLISHED AFTER ASSESSMENT DATE entitled to benefit of homestead exemption. Act applies to 1970 assessment, which taxes are payable in 1971. Too bad, Ron. — Minn. Laws 1969, Ch. 251.

TOXIC GLUE may not be sold to persons less than 19 years old; furthermore, can't openly display same. — Minn. Laws 1969, Ch. 296.

RELOCATION EXPENSE payable by state in condemnation proceeding. — Minn. Laws 1969, Ch. 344.

PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY entitled to protection of mentally ill. (Query: what insanity is this.) — Minn. Laws 1969, Ch. 431.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE HOUSEHOLD OR FAMILY EXCLUSION FORBIDDEN. — Minn. Laws 1969, Ch. 474.

POST CONVICTION RELIEF available while conviction on appeal. Appeal may be stayed to allow evidentiary hearing in District Court. — Minn. Laws 1969, Ch. 491.

DEPENDENT CHILD now includes one without proper care because parent or guardian is emotionally, mentally or physically unfit or emotionally immature. — Minn. Laws 1969, Ch. 503.

STATE PARK JANITOR is now a cop. — Minn. Laws 1969, Ch. 525.

UNSOLICITED GOODS, unless otherwise agreed, may be received, rejected or otherwise disposed of by addressee. Receipt thereof constitutes unconditional gift to recipient. — Minn. Laws 1969, Ch. 609.

U.C.C. THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARIES OF WARRANTIES EXPRESS OR IMPLIED include "any person" who may reasonably be expected to use, consume or be affected by the goods and who is injured by breach of warranty." That would appear to cover "innocent bystanders" and property damage at once. — Minn. Laws 1969, Ch. 621.

FRAUDULENT INVOICES for unordered goods or services are unlawful and may be enjoined. — Minn. Laws 1969, Ch. 739.

THREE YEAR MINIMUM SENTENCE for conviction of felony, wherein intent is element of crime and offender possessed firearm at time of commission. — Minn. Laws 1969, Ch. 743.

\$100 VICARIOUS LIABILITY OF PARENTS for intentional torts of child continued. — Minn. Laws 1969, Ch. 803.

SALES OF SECURITIES TO LESS THAN 10 PERSONS within 12 consecutive months may qualify for exemption from registration. Sales must be (a) by an issuer, (b) to purchasers who purchase for investment and not for resale, and (c) no commission charged in connection with the sale. 10 days notice must be given to Minn. Securities Division before sale made. — Minn. Laws 1969, Ch. 848.

DRAM SHOP ACTIONS REQUIRE NOTICE OF INJURY to be served on governing body, municipality or licensee, as appropriate, within 120 days from date of injury. Statute of limitation is now 3 years. — Minn. Laws 1969, Ch. 952.

WIRE TAP EVIDENCE INADMISSIBLE unless obtained pursuant to warrant. Stringent criteria govern issuance of warrant. Civil remedies provide treble damages, but not less than \$1,000, permit punitive damages, and allow costs and attorney's fees. — Minn. Laws 1969, Ch. 953.

NUDITY, under Minors' obscenity statute, includes, "... the depiction of covered male genitals in a discernibly turgid state." (I know it when I see it). — Minn. Laws 1969, Ch. 1071.

GARNISHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT TABU, except against sureties or for purposes of establishing quasi in rem jurisdiction. New procedures for garnishing; discharge from employment prohibited; penalties for non-compliance; and limit on amount of wages subject. — Minn. Laws 1969, Ch. 1142. (See also Federal Garnishment Law, 15 U.S.C. § 1671, et. seq., effective July 1, 1970.)

TRUTH IN LENDING LAW, effective July 1, 1969, requires disclosure in all credit transactions with finance charge or cash transactions involving four or more payments. Key concepts are "cash price, annual percentage rate and finance charge." Distinction between "closed end" transactions and "open end" transactions; the former referring to single sales at fixed price with definite amount to be financed, while the latter refers to revolving charge plans permitting customer to add amounts and seller to make monthly credit charges against balance outstanding. Disclosure required before transaction consummated. In closed end transactions, must be careful to distinguish transactions involving realty, as

slightly different things may be included or excluded from "finance charge." Proportionate rebate of finance charge required upon prepayment. Rule of thumb: when in doubt, call it part of finance charge. Law applies only to "customer transaction" of less than \$25,000 and farm credit. Business credit exempt. Note, however, that permission to repay existing debt in four or more pay-

ments may be well within the definition of extension of credit requiring disclosure. "Notice of Right of Recission" must be given in credit transaction which may result in lien on homestead. General standards slightly relaxed for small businesses with 2-10, net 30 transactions. Definitive rules contained in Regulation Z, Federal Reserve Regulations. 15 U.S.C. §1601, et. seq.



Pictured (right to left) is Mrs. Ben Brunsvold and Mrs. Earl Gray, president and vice president, respectively, of Law Wives.

Law Wives Report

In 1958, it was written in the law wife constitution that as a law wife, one should "improve the understanding . . . of the problems, ambitions, standards and responsibilities of law students and of lawyers; be of assistance in every possible way to the students and to the law school; and promote social fellowship among William Mitchell Law Wives."

The first objective, "understanding . . . the problems and responsibilities of law students" will be the topic of our first meeting on September 17, 1969. Presenting two viewpoints will be Dean Heidenreich, Dean of the William Mitchell College of Law, and Steve Wheeler, President of the Student Bar. Naturally the first meeting, too, will be devoted to welcoming the newcomers. After all the Law Wives strongly believe in "promoting social fellowship." At this first meeting the new officers who were elected last May will be introduced. Mrs. Ben Brunsvold, Senior, is President for the coming year. Her board members are Mrs. Earl Gray, Senior, Vice-President; Mrs. Harold Sadoff, Junior, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Richard Kaveney, Junior, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Robert Hoene, Senior, Treasurer; Mrs. Thomas Benton, Junior, Social Chairman; Mrs. John Brenengen, Senior, Publicity Chairman.

The second and objective to, "be of assistance in every possible way to the students and to the law school," with Moot Court. If you've wondered how the juries for Moot Court are assembled, it is done by the Law Wives. They are responsible for selecting and arranging for each court case and are in themselves an important jury source. The wives assist the law school by acting as operators and secretaries for the educational television program, "Law Night," of which Dean Heidenreich is commentator and William Mitchell is the sponsor. The Law Wives relay the questions that the television audience would like answered.

The third objective of the constitution, to "promote social fellowship among William Mitchell Law Wives," is carried out not only through the monthly meetings but through the bridge and bowling leagues. The Wives will be meeting on Tuesday nights again this year. Mrs. John Holden, Junior, is the Bowling League President and will be pleased to have new joiners. And, of course, there's bridge for beginners to experts.

So newcomers, and oldcomers alike, we will be looking forward to greeting new faces as well as familiar faces, to say hello, and to get started once again another good year of William Mitchell Law Wives.

Poverty Law Course Initiated

Poverty law, a relatively new area of the law, is rapidly making its presence felt in law school curricula throughout the country. More and more people are becoming aware that the poor are not receiving the same "rights" as the more affluent members of society.

In the area of criminal law, the State of Minnesota provides an attorney for those who cannot afford one through the office of the Public Defender. On the civil side of the fence there has been some improvement, though not at the same pace as in the criminal field. In each of the Twin Cities there is an office of the Legal Aid Society, staffed by several attorneys. The society deals with all problems that confront the poor. However, due to the vast number of poor citizens and the limited funds available, Legal Aid is incapable of handling the work load. To assist their overloaded staffs, the Society has turned to the law schools for assistance.

In an effort to introduce more practical legal work into the education of the William Mitchell stu-

dent, and at the same time assist the Society, a course integrating legal aid and poverty law was proposed to the administration by two junior law students early last spring.

The course, as outlined by the students was the result of discussions with students in the school and members of the Minneapolis and St. Paul legal Aid Society. The response of both groups contacted was very much in support of such a course.

As proposed, the course in Legal Aid and Poverty law would be divided into two phases. The first phase would require that the student contribute one afternoon or morning every week at the Legal Aid offices. This time would be spent interviewing clients, doing some legal research, investigation, and eventual representation of the parties in court. The court room representation would be under the supervision of a member of the Legal Aid staff, making use of the Minnesota Law Student Practice Rule.

The second phase of the program would involve one semester of class, conducted on a seminar bases. The seminar would be devoted primarily to the legal problems most often confronted by the poor.

As anticipated, the course would be offered as four credit elective.

It is felt by the authors of the proposed course that each participant would gain a substantial amount of practical legal experience in such a program.

Juris Doctorate To Be Awarded To Earlier Grads

The Juris Doctor degree (J.D.) first awarded to the 1966 graduates of William Mitchell, now will also be awarded to earlier graduates of the law school and its predecessors, according to a recent announcement by Dean Douglas R. Heidenreich. The change applies to those graduates having either an LL.B. or a B.S.L. degree.

The awarding of the J.D. is consistent with the amount of graduate study and more clearly represents the caliber of work required of a law student than did the LL.B.

The J.D. is the professional doctorate in law and is the law school equivalent of the M.D. in medicine and the D.D.S. in dentistry.

Those persons who qualify for the degree are asked to contact the school for further information.



CURRICULUM AND SCHEDULE HAS "NEW LOOK" AT WILLIAM MITCHELL

Flexibility is of the essence in the schedule and curriculum at William Mitchell this year.

Triggered by the formal adoption of the fifty-minute academic hour, class hours and credits assigned to several courses are different, the mediate night takes its place between the familiar late and early nights, and the break during a two-hour class becomes a matter of fact. In order to provide sufficient classroom space under revised class schedules and ultimately to provide for expanded elective choice and schedule flexibility, regularly scheduled Wednesday night classes make their first appearance.

The new look in class hours and courses results from the work of a faculty committee appointed by Dean Douglas R. Heidenreich to consider many proposals for change made by students and others. Meeting during the summer months, the committee was chaired by Professor William B. Danforth, Assistant Dean. Professors Jack Davies and Arthur D. Hellman represented the full-time faculty. Part-time faculty was represented by Messrs. Norton L. Armour and Marvin J. Green, and Russell Headley, fourth year, served as student member.

Principal changes include the following:

First Year

Introduction to Law has been expanded from two to three credits to include an introduction to administrative procedural and substantive law. This change, along with the new first year Legislation course, is designed to acquaint the beginning student with the broad dimensions of the law, to show its other than litigious aspects, and to assist the student in making appropriate choices from among the elective courses available to him in his later school years.

Legal Research has been moved to the second semester when the student will have a better idea of what he is looking for and why, and has had a writing assignment added in accordance with the committee's recommendation that there be a writing requirement in each of the four years.

Contracts, Criminal Law, and Legal Research have each been reduced one credit to permit the additional hours in Introduction to Law and Legislation.

Because of the revisions in assigned course hours, freshmen will find themselves going home about 9:17 on two nights a week in the second semester under the new schedule as presently laid out.

Second Year

The move of Income Taxation to the second year emphasizes the increasing importance of tax law in practice and permits the later move of Estate and Gift Taxation into the third year when the student is ex-

amining Trusts, Wills, and Decedent's Estates. Family Law has been made elective, available in the third or fourth year, and is not offered this year.

Other significant changes in the second year include the expansion of Constitutional Law to five credits and the reduction of Equity to three.

Third Year

Total required hours in the third year have been reduced to twenty by cutting Civil Procedure and Evidence to five and three credits respectively. Legal Accounting, previously a second year course, is not offered this year and will later appear in the third year to follow Corporations and Income Taxation.

The reduction in required courses permits the third year student to make two elective choices rather than the one choice previously permitted.

Fourth Year

Fourth year students will find the most significant change appearing in the Moot Court course in which only the first semester is now required; the second semester is an elective designed for those who anticipate considerable trial work. This change also reduces the total required fourth year credits to eight and allows a greater choice among elective subjects.

Recognizing the benefits of practical experience to the advanced student, the committee recommended implementation of a Clinical Legal Aid course proposed by fourth year students Steven Wheeler and Robert Suk, subject to securing instructors and making suitable arrangements with interested agencies.

A proposal that the school week consist of three four-hour nights per week was considered and rejected by the committee as creating a too concentrated load and conflicting with the basic objective of introducing flexibility into the curriculum. As the recommended changes are worked into the course structure, and depending on elective scheduling, third and fourth year students may be able to arrange schedules of more or fewer than four nights a week in future years.

In reaching its conclusions the committee examined formal and informal proposals and opinion surveys from both the student body and faculty members, and maintained communications with officers of the Student Bar Association.

Although the committee was established on an ad hoc basis, school officials have indicated a desire to continue a similar review an analysis as the changes are assimilated both to meet the changing needs of the student body and to respond to developments in the law.

New Faculty Welcomed

During the past two years three new members have joined the William Mitchell faculty. As a way of welcoming these gentlemen and introducing them to the student body the following sketches of each are presented.

Professor James M. Dente joined the full-time faculty in the fall of 1968, coming to William Mitchell from the University of Wyoming School of Law where he was visiting assistant professor of law in the spring of that year.

Professor Dente was born in Altoona, Pennsylvania. He graduated with honors from Pennsylvania State University. While at Pennsylvania State University Mr. Dente was a varsity debater and was admitted to Phi Beta Kappa. He received the L.L.B. degree from Columbia University in 1953. During his third year at Columbia Professor Dente was a Harlan Fiske Stone scholar, an honor conferred upon him for distinction in legal study.

After graduating from Columbia Professor Dente joined the firm of Nelson, Campbell, and Levine of Altoona, Pennsylvania. He was an associate with that firm until January, 1958, when he started his own practice in Altoona. He continued in sole practice for the next ten years, during which time he also served as a Special Assistant Attorney General for the State of Pennsylvania (1957-1964) and as a local attorney for the United States Department of Agriculture (1963-1968).

This past summer Professor Dente began studying for the L.L.M. degree at New York University. He recently has had an article printed in the Cleveland Marshall Law Review entitled "Need for More Professors Who Have Practiced Law."

At William Mitchell Professor Dente teaches Torts and Workmen's Compensation.



Donald B. Pedersen

Joining the faculty this fall are Donald B. Pedersen and Phillip H. Martin. Mr. Pedersen is a native of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and a graduate of St. Olaf College (B.A. 1960) and Northwestern University School of Law (J.D. 1963).

After graduating from law school Mr. Pedersen did postgraduate work and taught at the University of Nebraska in the Political Science Department. He was admitted to the Minnesota Bar in 1965 and subsequently practiced law in Wheaton, Minnesota, with the firm of Winter, Lundquist, Sherwood, and Pedersen. It is from that firm that Mr. Pedersen comes to William Mitchell.

Mr. Pedersen is married and has three children. He is a classical music enthusiast and plays the piano.

Mr. Pedersen will be a member of the full-time faculty and will teach Creditors' Remedies, Jurisprudence, and Property I.

Phillip H. Martin joins the part-



Shown checking out the television equipment are (left to right) Jerry Holmay, program coordinator; John Johnson, George Frisch and "Shifty."

Moot Court Eyes Videotape Recording Program For 1969-1970

Videotape recordings will again be an important part of the moot court trials during the 1969-70 school year. The practice of taping the sessions has proven to be a valuable tool for student self-evaluation of presentation techniques and will be continued in approximately the same format.

The trials will be taped with a Sony videotape device which allows recording of both picture and sound. The tapes will be retained in the Student Bar Association's office for six days. During this time the students involved may review the tapes and analyze their performance as seen by their fellow students. The tapes will be available for six days only as they must be reused in the next trial.

Time and tape will not allow recording of the entire trial. Therefore, present plans are to concentrate on the opening and closing statements and examination of key witnesses. Prior to the trial the students involved should prepare a list of those witnesses they feel are particularly important to the case so that the camera operator can attempt to get the entire examination recorded. This list may be given prior to the trial to Jerry Holmay, program coordinator, or to the cameraman for the night.

Holmay has stated that he would like about 15 volunteers to operate the camera during the trials. If this number of students respond, no one will be required to work more than two nights during the year. Students do not need any particular photographic skills to operate the camera and will be shown how to operate the equipment at a training session some evening before classes commence.

No extra burden will be placed on the cameramen, as moot court attendance is required of all students whether their particular case is on or not. Those wishing to volunteer may do so by contacting Jerry Holmay or by leaving their name at the office.

In addition to the numerous scholarships given each year, students who achieve academic excellence are rewarded with book awards.

Each year the West Publishing Company donates a book of the student's choice to the individual in each class who has completed the highest academic average. First in their classes last year were: Earl D. Reiland, Freshman; Mary Ann Monroe, Sophomore; John H. McGuigan, Junior; and David A. Peterson, Senior. West also provides a volume of C.J.S. to a student in each class who "has made the most significant contribution toward overall scholarship." The choice is made by the faculty and administration, and is not limited to those receiving the top grades in the class or any particular course. These awards were given to Thomas C. Bartsh, Freshman; David E. Kohner, Sophomore; Michael P. McDonough, Junior; and Gary J. Palm, Senior.

Special Awards

Several special awards were made to seniors. Philip H. Artz received the U.S. Law Week Award as the individual who made the most outstanding progress in his senior year. He was given a subscription to U.S. Law Week valued at \$100.

The Moot Court Award is given to the students who have been the most outstanding participants in all phases of Moot Court. Last year the awards were given to A. Keith Hanzel and Julius Gernes.

Annual Awards Made

The Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company makes annual awards through its American Jurisprudence Prize Award Program to the student receiving the highest grade in selected courses. This past year the following students received such awards: James J. Hiniker, Administrative Law; Kenneth G. Schivone, Marvin E. Ketola and Robert F. Wall, Agency; Gary F. Palm, Bankruptcy; David E. Kohner, Commercial Transactions; Daniel Drazkowski and Earl D. Reiland, Contracts; Earl D. Reiland, Criminal Law; Mary Ann Monroe, Corporations, Family Law and Equity; Walter R. Nelson, Evidence; David A. Peterson, Labor Law; Philip H. Artz, Mortgages; Robert W. Ahl, Local Government; Jack F. Ebner, Civil Procedure; John H. McGuigan, Trusts; and John D. Smith, Wills.

time faculty as an instructor in Income Tax. Mr. Martin was born in Tucson, Arizona. He received his B.A. and J.D. degrees from the University of Minnesota in 1961 and 1964 respectively. He was admitted to the Minnesota Bar in 1964 and has since been with the firm of Dorsey, Marquart, Windhorst, West, and Halladay of Minneapolis.

While in law school Mr. Martin was a member of the Law Review

and served as president for Volume Forty-eight of the Minnesota Law Review. The June, 1968 issue of the Hennepin Lawyer carried an article by Mr. Martin entitled "Some Oft-neglected Business Expense Deductions of Practicing Lawyers."

Mr. Martin is an avid volleyball player. While he considers himself only a "semi-avid" handball player, he is willing to accept any challenges from students.

Alumni News

Grads on the Move

The editors and staff of the "OPINION" urge alumni to notify the school regarding any and all newsworthy events concerning themselves or other alumni so that this information may be published in subsequent issues. Please mail to William Mitchell Opinion, Alumni News Editor, 2100 Summit Ave., St. Paul, Minnesota 55105.

1928

EDMUND MEISINGER has been appointed to serve as special judge in West St. Paul Municipal Court.

1929

THE CLASS OF '29 held its fortieth reunion recently at the Town and Country Club in St. Paul. The celebration was organized by Howard V. Rhedin, Assistant General Solicitor, Great Northern Railway Company, and Homer Oleson, now living in Lake San Marco, California. Through the cooperation of the WM office and the Clerk of the Minnesota Supreme Court they were able to assemble eleven remaining members of the class and one professor for a most memorable occasion. Those in attendance were: Morris Chase, Walter V. Dorle, William Eckholdt, Donald Gibson, Emmett Hanrahan, Oliver Hedeon, Howard Rhedin, James M. McGuire, Harold Rutchick, and Judge Arthur Stewart, all living in Minnesota, and George W. Jansen and Homer Oleson, both now residing in California.

1931

WARREN E. BURGER was recently confirmed by the U. S. Senate as the Chief Justice of the United States. (Page 1 Story).

1934

HONORABLE GERALD E. CARLSON, West St. Paul Municipal Judge, has recently been appointed to the post of Dakota County Probate Judge. Prior to his appointment, Judge Carlson practiced law in St. Paul. In 1941 he was named City Attorney and remained in that position until 1953.

1941

MORTIMER B. MILEY AND JAMES REDING (L.L.B. 1961) have announced the formation of a partnership for the general practice of law under the firm name of Miley and Reding, with offices in the Minnesota Building in St. Paul.

1949

The Minnesota State Supreme Court has named RICHARD E. KLEIN, St. Paul attorney, to be its Administrative Assistant. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Klein had served as Administrator for the Ramsey County District Court since 1967, and was with the firm of Murnane and Murnane.

1952

THE HONORABLE PAUL KIMBALL of Austin was elected Vice President of the Tenth District Bar Association at its annual meeting on May 9, 1969.

PAUL Q. O'LEARY has been named a fellow in the International Society of Barristers. The Society is an organization of selected trial counsel of the United States and Canada. Mr. O'Leary is a member of the Virginia law firm of O'Leary, Trenti, Berger and Carey.

1953

JAMES M. SHULTZ has become a partner in the St. Paul firm Douglass, Bell and Donlin, effective July 1, 1969. Henceforth the firm will be known as Douglass, Bell, Donlin, Shultz and Petersen.

1954

MR. CARLOS W. LUIS has been promoted to the position of Assistant General Counsel of the 3M Company of St. Paul. In this position he will be responsible for Domestic Legal affairs. After joining 3M in 1950, Mr. Luis became Corporation Attorney in 1956 and Assistant Secretary in 1963.

WARREN QUARNSTROM of Marshall has been elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Ninth District Bar Association.

1959

JAMES ZEUG of Olivia was elected Vice President of the Twelfth District Bar Association at the Association's Midwinter Meeting held February 22, 1969.

MARTIN J. MANSUR has been named West St. Paul Municipal Judge replacing the HONORABLE GERALD E. CARLSON (LLB '34). Mr. Mansur has been a member of the firm Mansur, Mansur and Mansur of St. Paul.

1960

JOHN W. PETERSEN has become a partner in the St. Paul firm Douglass, Bell and Donlin, effective July 1, 1969. Henceforth the firm will be known as Douglass, Bell, Donlin, Shultz and Petersen.

1961

ROGER C. HENNINGS, Maplewood, has been appointed Special Municipal Judge for that community and surrounding villages. Mr. Hennings has been associated with the St. Paul Law firm of Sheets, Greenstein, Hennings and Holsiak.

JAMES A. REDING has formed a partnership with Mortimer B. Riley for the general practice of law. The name of their new firm is Miley and Reding, located in the Minnesota Building, St. Paul, Minnesota.

1961

RICHARD T. McHAFFIE, a member of the firm Cummins, Cummins and Gislason has been elected

Minnesota Chairman of the Defense Research Institute.

1962

MR. NEIL SMITH has been appointed a member of the Illinois Board of Banks and Trust Companies by Governor Richard B. Ogilvie. In conjunction therewith, Mr. Smith will also serve on the Governor's advisory Council.

1964

ROBERT EDELL, as of January 1, 1969, has become a partner in the law firm of Merchant and Gould. The firm specializes in Patent, Trademark, and Copyright law and has offices in both Minneapolis and St. Paul.

WAYNE LARSON, Willmar, has been re-elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Kandiyohi County Bar Association.

1965

LARRY BUEGLER has been named an Assistant Vice President in the National Accounts-Industrial Development Division of Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis.

CHARLES R. HALL, former Special Assistant Attorney General, is now associated with the firm of Dygert and Gunn. Mr. Hall had been a member of the Attorney General's staff since February, 1967.

1966

CARL L. JOHNSON, formerly with Honeywell, is now a partner in the firm of Stryker and Jacobson, located in the First National Bank Building of St. Paul.

JOHN D. NELSON has accepted a post as assistant Law Librarian at Arizona State University Law School.

1968

THOMAS KANE AND CRAIG GAGNON are now associated with the St. Paul law firm of Oppenheimer, Hodgson, Brown, Wolff and Leach.

STEPHEN LAPADAT is with the Minneapolis law firm of Schermer, Gensler, Schwappach, Borkon and Ramstead.

GERALD M. LINNIHAN AND THOMAS W. SPENCE are with the St. Paul law firm of Jardine, Logan and O'Brien.

FRANK W. BONVINO is associated with the St. Paul law firm of Douglass, Bell, Donlin, Shultz and Petersen.

JAMES J. HULWI is now associated with Joseph W. Parris, Mankato, in the General practice of law.

TERRANCE W. VOTEL is now associated with the St. Paul law firm of Miley and Redding.

WILLIAM M. SCHADE has become associated with the New Ulm law firm of Berens, Rodenberg and O'Connor.

WILLIAM H. MUSKE, JR., is now associated with the firm of Murnane, Murnane, Battis, deLambert & Conlin, St. Paul.

1969

ROBERT W. AHL is associated with Edward Cohen in the General practice of law in Minneapolis.

CHARLES C. HALBERG is now associated with the law firm of Ma-

honey and Mahoney, Minneapolis.

KEITH A. HANZEL is now associated with the St. Paul law firm of O'Connor, Collins and Abramson.

GARY PALM is with the St. Paul law firm of Robins, Davis and Lyons.

DAVID PETERSON is associated with the Gislason law firm in New Ulm.



Pictured (left to right) are Chief Justice Warren E. Burger; Pierce Butler Justice, Walt Nelson; Pierce Butler Vice Justice, Frank Seifert. (See story on page 3).

Independent Research Project

Returning William Mitchell students have been greeted by several curriculum changes for 1969-70 school year. The Independent Research Project (I.R.P.) is the most interesting innovation. This program allows Fourth Year men to explore problems in the wide areas outside of the traditional curriculum and relate them directly to their legal education.

The "typical" I.R.P. varies with the interests, occupation and approach of each student. Students working in Welfare, Probation and Public Service fields may already have statistics or background material that present a well-defined question. Other students are employed by firms and institutions whose operations and policy are shaped and limited by pertinent regulations. A tax accountant's study could cover specific inequities in I.R.S. (Internal Rev.) rules; a housing authority employee could examine a State or Federal program. Both studies could result in suggestions for new approaches or legislative solutions to practical problems.

In conversation, Dean Heindenreich stressed that the I.R.P. is initiated and pursued by the student himself. It is not like simple research or "law clerk" memos that are covered in Legal Research or Legal Writing.

Under present guidelines, any

3rd-year student may present a project proposal to the faculty. This detailed outline should set forth the thesis or question and sources to be consulted. Techniques employed can range from interviews through practical experience. The subject is unrestricted as long as a worthwhile legal question exists. Upon approval of the I.R.P. by Dean Heidenreich and faculty, the project is then entered for a two-credit elective in the students program.

An advisor is appointed to confer with the student during the semester. The project must be completed at the end of the semester and will be graded on a "pass-fail" basis. If the I.R.P. is incomplete or unsatisfactory, the student will receive no credit. It can be assumed the project will require work time at least equivalent to preparation and attendance for a conventional 2-credit course.

An article on the experimental I.R.P. can only conclude in speculation. It would be difficult to receive a failing mark, but the project demands time and imagination. The project can cross the gap between job and school. It can strengthen the judgment and organization vital to the "legal mind." The Independent Research Project will be restricted only by the independence of the student undertaking its challenge.

The Student Bar Association
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